## MERCANTILE PALACES.

New Pearl Street-More Elegant Buildings for Business Purposes-Operations of ta-New York Real Estate Association-Is the Dry Goods Trade Permanently Located !- Twenly New Stores on the Old City Hospital Grounds-An Elegant Down Town Structure.

Per upwards of a quarter of a certary the dry goods trade of New York has been, in a very unsetded condition as regards locality. No other branch of the mercandle community has displayed such a nomadic and wandering character, and its migra-tory nature has often ruined even heavy dealers. while the small try have always been swallowed in the grand movements from one quarter to another which have taken place. Many, very many years ago, Broad street was the great centre of this trade. A combined movement, about thirty years since, sent it like a shot to Dey street, and subsequent movements, through a plentitude of trials, have driven it to Church street, where, for a tew years, it has apparently been permanently anchored.

Most uncertain has been its tenure on its present

schold: but shortly after the erection of Ciallin's numeth store operations of real estate owners in the vicinity gave promise that a combination would be entered into to prevent the trade from travelling up the island with the march of improvements. This combination has been tacitly formed for the past ten years, but lew houses have been both enough to leave the prescribed grounds of the trade. The appreciation, perhaps, that the satis-factory attitude of heavy desiers toward the present locality might not continue has excited a degree of solicitude among some weal hy men, and the result is that an organized combination now exists. This body, provided with ample funds and moved by a inclus the City Hospital that if the grounds of vincing the City Hospital that if the grounds of that institution were cut up into lets, leased for a term of years, with Pearl street con-tinued through to Thomas, with Thomas street as it is, opening into West Broadway, the in-novations would be remunerative to the institution, he lots would be a source of lucranve revenue, of its crowded travel, and the project would become an important public beneat. The hospital people moved with alacrity, and the astonishing rapidity of ening a new section of a street, of building it up ith handsome and imposing structures, of cutting pletely setting the permanent foothold of the imease dry goods interests of the city have all left their landmarks upon that progress which the columns of the Herald have from time to time recorded, especially concerning the great Improvements which in the past year have in cost exceeded \$50,000,000.

It will be remembered that the grounds of the City Hospital rose to a considerable elevation from the curb, sloping away in a neatly trimmed laws until the green sward terminated in the rear of the buildings on Church street. Now all this is gone. Nothing remains out the large main structure froming on Duane street, the rest of the enclosure being occu-pied by new buildings or by foundations from which pied by new buildings or by foundations from which will rise stately structures. The body referred to as accomplishing this change is the New York Real Estate Association, emeracing in its organization a large wealth, a vast deal of enterprise and an undamated buildness, comprising such names as ceorge 0. Hover, of Boston; John Slade, Samuel D. Bancock, H. B. Charlin, J. B. and W. W. Cornell and others, of this city. From these names it will read, be seen that the special interests of dry goods dealers have not occult neglected, and that a well concerned plan has been adopted to defeat the aims of speculariors, who form strong combinations to influence business centres from no other motive than that contained in a desperate greed of gain. This is well, because it restores equinorium to containers, fixes

ones to secure the utmost destrable quantity of light and ventilation by means of windows. The rear of the short stores on Worth street have illuminated skylights over the first scory, which are six rest wide. With the long stores the buildings extend through to the ceniar basement, first and second stories. Thence the rear of these structures will correspond with the alignment of the short stores. Over the second story and in the course of each of the long stores, ranning from street to street, a large, hand-somely ornamented glass dome win be placed, so as to obtain any extra light or ventilation that may be needed.

to obtain any extra light or ventination that may be needed.

All of the buildings will be six stories high, and with basement and ceitar. From this fact, and with the vast area of nearly 60,000 available square feet which each area of the small stores, it can be seen what the accommodations will exist for an extended increase in the dry goods line.

The general proportions are large and promise well for comfort and a free circulation of air. The ceitar has a clear neight of o feet, the basement 12 feet, the first story to leet, the second story 14 feet, the first story 13 feet, the fourth story 12 feet, the first story to leet, the story in feet, the finds story in feet, and the sixth story 10 feet, the finds story in feet, and the sixth story 10 feet of architecture in which they have been wrought is a plain italian. The external appearance of both clevations is imposing in the extreme. In them are combined bold and lefty columns, symmetrical bases, heavy cornices, or ammental capitals, tasteful transound, and these effects rising story on story terminate in a grand overland, are remired, which, if anything, is too handsome for the material mather; the foundations are supple, deep sanken, concreted and rest on beats of quicksand. The for transoms, and these exects rising alony on story terminate in a grand overshing, in cornice, which, if anything, is too handsome for the material. These buildings are alt built in the most substantial himsher; the foundations are staple, deep subsen, concreted and rest on beds of quick sind. The frames are kint together in the strongest way and will admit of the heaviest superimposed buildings and will share as a power for proposition clevators in each building, as well as supplying means of heat. In furnishing the steam work a good dear of care has been observed. Four large horizonial tabular bodiers have been placed in the cellar young of cornel tabular bodiers have been placed in the cellar young on which is the completest and most neighbor after the completest and most neighbor arrangements for venulation known in this country has been introduced in the building. This system consists of ventilation through the first columns. A new feature in New York plumbing has also been introduced in the building. This system consists of ventilation through the first columns. A new feature in New York plumbing has also been introduced in the buildings, the water for the lead once commonly employed. No plastering will be used on the laterior of the buildings, save where absolutely necessary, and wood will be employed instead.

In other respects the interior fittings will be clean, substantial and of utility, chestnut being used where practicable. All of the window frames and great care will be taken to make the part of the comstruction in keeping with the solid character of the real of the buildings. Among the new features will be book astex constructed in the cellar and beschont in keeping with the solid character of the real of the fundings. Among the new features will be book astex, constructed in the cellar and beached in cost of the surface of the great required in the cellar and beached in the cellar and beached in the part of the constructed in the cellar and beached where a supply of water, forced through pipe

Constantly on hand for the upper stories. A well is also to be suite in one of the yards to obtain fresh water said also to supply the boniers is case of new thor. Thus is appears that water, light and ventilation, the great requestes in New York buildings, will be fairly obtained, and capelaily as regards light, which exists in a unusual degree even with the basements, which are supplied with the element by ituminated patforms set into the sudewarks, which consist of heavy greatite blocks. These appendid stores, which it is it in iteration of the company to hank the finery greatite blocks. These appendid stores, which it is it in iteration of the company to hank the finer store high and the probability of the company to hank the finer and observable buildings.

BULDINOS AT BROADWAY AND NEW PEARL STREET, Besides the fourteen stores nove described two handsome from structures have been put up on the corners of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, at an expense of \$150,000. Each occupies the corner of prostrey, by General Thomas A. Davies, at an expense of \$150,000. Each occupies the corner of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, at an expense of \$150,000. Each occupies the corner of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, at an expense of \$150,000. Each occupies the corner of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, at an expense of \$150,000. Each occupies the corner of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, at an expense of \$150,000. Each occupies the corner of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, at an expense of \$150,000. Each occupies the corner of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, and expense of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, and expense of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, and expense of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, and expense of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, and expense of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, and expense of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, and expense of Broadway, by General Thomas A. Davies, which is the state of the substance of Broadway

frontage on Broadway of twenty-five feet. On the exterior these buildings, already completed are very substantial in appearance, and have been erected to lease for general business purposes. The basements will be occupied by fire insurance companies, the dist floors by banking houses, the accord by fire insurance companies and the third and fourth floors for offices.

The hallways are lotty and well highted and admissive year lotty and well highted and admissive year lotty and well highted and admissive year lotty and well appears to the two floors.

ber 2a Area. With a beignt of twelve feet on the Lard and eleven leet on the fourth floor. The this leet 2a Area. With a beignt of twelve feet on the Lard and christen eet in height.

Entering on Breadway the passage lends into fine vesticate each in matches, missined la black walth and christen eet in height.

Entering on Breadway the passage lends into fine vesticates, which went completed, will be elepantly walthscoted in matches, missined la black walth and appropriately decerabe. To make the bendings as complete as possible it is designed to have the whole interiors formished with modera conveniences and readed with steam. Otherwise than a construction and workmanship, save perhaps in the front monts, in which are about 500 loss of iron, resting on deep staken foundations. They have semi-chiptical window heals, supported by plant columns lawe ornsmental capitals, white still biguer net the leavy cornices, and at these elices are prometries and an activation of the season of the columns have ornsmental capitals, while still biguer net the leavy cornices, and at these elices are prometries of the matches of the same general character as those described as in course of erection by Mr. Honars, and some structures, which are being tumbled together of the fine locality where they are going up, we have mentioned everything in the line of building under way. The lasts presented exhibit a marked propress, not only in details of construction, in stability of immerchants of construction, in stability of immerchants of the state of t

## SUIT FOR WIFE ADDUCTION.

.. Wite's Family Sued for \$15,000 Damages

is Wife's Family Sued for \$15,000 Damages for Stealing Her Away.

(From the Dubuque Heraid, Dec. 1.)

The troubles that mothers-in-law breed in a family are proverbial, and in fact relatives upon either side are not always the best provocations to peace and happiness between man and wife, where peace and happiness, love and charity, and all the other domestic virtues should abound. "Big prothers" are very often terrors and evil genuses to young men before they get along to the married state, but after that interesting event they are not so much to be feared, we have a case, however, where they, with their father, have made a big amount of trouble, so much so that they now find themselves detendants in a sait where the aggrieved and injured husband claims from them daimages to the amount of not less than \$15,000, for the absoluction or his wife and their stater, for the absoluction or his wife and their stater, for the absoluction of her loyalty, and for maxing trouble generally in his household.

suit where the aggrieved and injured husband claims from them daunages to the amount of not less than \$15,000, for the absoluction of his wife and their stater, for the absoluction of her loyalty, and for maxing trouble generally in his household.

The case has been on trial during the week last past in the Ployd County District Court, and has excited a large amount of interest throughout all that section. The faces, as alleged in the petition of the hissonad, cercainly have a hard look against the missonic-makers, and they will be fortunate if they get off without a heavy judgment entered up against them on the records of the court. Some seven or eight years ago James F. Hail, of Riverton township, Ployd county, married Augusta Parish, the daughter of Joel Parish, a well-to-do farmer of the same township. She had the fortune or misortune to have no less than four brothers, John P., Nelson, Lyman and Warren, as well as a brother-in-law, B. B. Derby, who married a sister, and it is against these parties—the brothers, brother-in-law and father—that the present soft has been instituted.

The whole tribe of Parish, of Riverton township, have the reputation of being quarreisome and have had trouble one time and another with all their engibbors, and when they cannot quarrel with others they, fail to and quarrel among themselves. Hall hed not been married a great while before trouble began. The old gentleman one time borrowed his hay rack, and not returning it Hall went for it, whereupon the old man got angry, called hard names and before he got through fell upon him and beat him in a most unblait manner. Hall's wife was often induced to stay at her father's house for two or three days at a time, leaving her husband without food, and he was left to shift for himself as best no could, when he complained of this treatment his complaints were magnified into the worst kind of abuse, and shandy he was annoyed in all conceivable with his father. Hait tired to point out to her the highway for several months he took steps tow

## AUSTRALASIA.

Polities, Finance and Gold Mining. Mail telegrams from Australasia, dated Adelaide the eth, Sydney the 5th and Melbourne the 12th of

THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

The Gold and Stiver Mines of Colorado Territery - Character of the Orea - Different Methods of Mining-The Drive from Denver to Georgetown-Soda Springs of Idaho-Bla-a of the Galen Mining-Situation of the

Milver Centre-Mines and James in the Fleinity of Georgetown-Description of the Brown, Equator, Torrible and Griffith Mines-Tunnels Being Bored into the Mountains.
DENVER, Colorado Territory, Nov. 15, 1893.

The gold and silver mines of Colorado are extensively rich in the precious metals. As I have beretofore remarked, they won the prize at the Paris Exposition. They are, however, exceedingly refracthe machinery employed is inadequate to overcome. No process yet in use has been able to extricate all the shining particles, and a large percentage of the real value of the hardest ores is never realized. Accurate assays of certain specimens show that they represent an intrinsic value of from under \$100 to of the mine. But practical experiences of many miners prove that after the cres have been mined and hauled, crushed and smelted, insured and shipped, remanipulated and reassayed, they repre-sent an infinitely smaller market value, as shown by the final stamping in the mint. Different systems are employed in mining and in manipulating ores. streams diverted into artificial sluices to wash the precious particles from the sand and soil. This process of digging and wasning is so simple compared with deep mountain mining and the subsequent reducing that where the native article is plenty poor men have a tangible profit every day and a chance of getting rich within a reasonable period. On the other hand, shafts are sunk and tunnels run, stamp milis are used to crush the quartz and smelting works to separate the gold and sliver from the rock and the baser metals that assimilate with them. More or less success has attended the mining and milling operations, and yet the mining business, in the aggregate, has not been a profitable one. It is said that for every million deliars taken out a million and a half have been put in. Not that it actually costs a million and a half in cash to produce a million dollars' worth of bullion, but that an immense amount of money has been spent in "prospecting" and wasted in erecting needlessly elaborate or improperly situated works.

While some men have made money through care-

ful financiering and skilful operations, many more have lost through lavishly expensive preparations and the unskilful management of uneducated agents. Altogether some 20,000 lodes have been discovered and recorded; many have been opened, fewer have been worked and fewer still have yielded satisfactory dividends. Generally speaking, practical miners have made a "raise," while stock companies have sunk capital. A visit to the gold and silver mines and an examination of the ores is suf ficient to show any one that enormous wealth lies buried in the mountains. Will any one show how to get it out? That is a question which Colorado mining men are deeply interested in. If some skilto get it out? That is a question which Colorado mining men are deeply interested in. If some skiful metallurgist will affirmatively answer it he will not only distinguish and enrich himself, but render valuable service to tails itune State. Should a casual visitor to the silver centre of Clear Creek count? and the gold of Glipin look, at all the sharts that are being sunk and levelled, with the buckets continually gliding up and down, all the tunnels being bored and stoped, the drilling and basting daily and nightly going on, all the wagons conveying cres to different reduction works, all the mills in operation near the mines and in the towns, and look into all the banks and business houses he might inagine that we were on the eve of a liquidation of our national debt and a return to specie payments. And he might be equally astonished by the sutement that attogether more money has been put into the mines than has been taken out. But some of them are now being worked at a highly remunerative profit. In others operations are only temporarily suspended. Some have been as may as bees all around "tases diggins", for the this are honey-combed with "prospectis," have never yet been opened. Minner must have been as busy as bees all around "tases diggins", for the this are honey-combed with "prospecting holes. Some men have hundreds of claims, and a few have even thousands. I net many men who are millionnaires in fact; some win had sixuck a "paying streak," soil part of their individual interest to a company for \$59,000 or \$100,000 cash, and a getting a portion of the stock, and others with have hitherto only been "prospecteal" and the claims to them re-their capital in "prospecting" or in opening a "floossom," and are now "diand broke," Who had spent their capital in "prospecting" or in opening a "floossom," and are now "diand broke, " There are many valuable lockes which have hither to only been "prospecteal" and the claims to them re-

their capital in "prospecting" or in opening a "blossom," and are now "deed broke."
There are many valuatio lodes which have hitherto only been "prospected" and the claims to their recorded. Capital is required to open and develop them with profit. Few, if any, of the original owners have the necessary capital themselves, Hence claims are often sold to capitalists by whom companies are organized. In some instances the former owners retain an interest, and if they are experienced miners are appointed to conduct the maining and milling operations, in other cases mines have been purchased in the East on the strength of verbal representations or of "specimens," expensive machinery has been sent out, costly works have been constructed and men assigned to superintend the operations who, comparatively speaking, never saw a shaft, could not distinguish a creaceous formation from agiacial deposit, a plece of from pyrites from a piece of sandatone, or \$10,000 ore from solid granite. Those are the organizations that have suffered. Some of the finest lodes, close together on the top, gradually separate as they sink into the mountain; but others, distant from each other on the surface, eventually concentrate this a single velo. the surface, eventually concentrate sinto a angle vein. Some of these have given rise to litigate vein. Some of these have given rise to litigate vein. Some of these have leaded and reducing and manipulating has been done in those unining regions since the precious metals were discovered. It is manipulating has been done in those unining regions since the precious metals were discovered. It is manipulating has not been limited to lodes, blasting to rocks, crushing to quark; reduction to res, nor manipulation to metals. There have been some undermining of rights, blasting of hopes, crushing to dear the consideration of stocks. There is now considerate ble activity among two mines and mills in Clear Creek and in tilpin. Some of the works are run by water can not be run in winter. It has each mills wood is used for fuel. The mountains stopes in the vicinity have interer to invalid and the fuel of the sieras, a dozen miles from Denver. Or, after the contemplated railroad shall have been considerable to the contemplated of railroad shall have been considerable to the contemplated railroad shall have been considerable to the contemplated of railroad shall have been considerable to the contemplated of railroad shall have been considerable to the contemplate of railroad shall have been considerable to the contemplate of railroad shall have been considerable to the contemplate of railroad shall have been considerable to the contemplate of the same o

and descande of 30 feet from the surface levels have been cun east and west a distance of 125 and 105 feet respectively. About five tons of ore are being raised per day by the ordinary steam hoisting method. The ores are extremely rich in silver. Tue first class ore is hand-dressed here and sent to Newark, New Jorsey, for reduction. The second class is worked by Huspeden & Co., in Georgetowa. Eigsteen tons of first class ore sent to Kewark represented an average assay value of \$50 in coin per ton. After deducting the expenses of mining, nating, transporting and reducing and the percentage of \$60 sin in the manipulation, a handsome profit of the second class is worked by Huspeden & Co., whose works are alequate to the present profit of the second class of the second class of the second class of the second class of the second profit of the second class of the second class of the second class of the second profit of the second class of the second class of the second class of the second profit of the second class of the second class of the second profit of the second class of the second class of the second profit of the second class of the second class of the second profit of the second class of the second profit of the second class of the second profit of the second class of the second cl

the silver mines of Georgetown. The cip of the vern is nearly vertical, inciding slightly toward the south. The main shall has been sunk to a depth of

der, in a narrow valler, 8,60 feet shove the sea, sits in silver (juces, under 100 malernal guardians).

A new England host has built a fine hold, surpassing any on the line of the Perint finalization, and a start of the moderation of the control of the control

This combination, which Hamboldt wondered was not employed in the famous veta Madre mine in Mexico, is indistrated to some extent in the Brown and Coin mines in the Georgetown district. They are situate on the easiern siope of the Brown Mountain, at an attitude of 1,000 and 1,500 feet above the bed of a branch of South Clear creek, which nows though the gorge beneath. The veins, undoubtedly, descend deep line the mountain, and are true fissure veins, whose yield will be inexhaustible, and the orea are rich in ruby, brittle and mative silver. The Brown mine is being developed by means of two sames with trioutary levels, and two saids which connect the mines. In mining phraseoucy the technical term for face horizontal openings a did, but the familiar term tunnels; the perpendicular chimically peaking, wings, but more popularia shafes. Hence the first tunnels and shafes of over tunnels. But a the process is a lorder above the cover tunnels. But a the process is a lorder above the cover tunnels. But a the first and connect them are called, technically peaking, wings, but more popular and the system of tunnels and shafes of over tunnels. But a through a lorder tunnels and shafes of the perpendicular changes are points appreading a distance of tunnels and shafes of the connecting visit in the connecting with the end of the lower tunnel and the connecting with the end of the lower tunnel and the connecting with the end of the lower tunnel and shaftang as well as drifting and stoping are soon to be pursued on an entire state of the connecting with the end of the lower tunnel and shaftang and shafta silver track for silver parace cars across the Continent.

Altasion must now be made to the progress and the objects of the great tunnels that are being pored into, Leavenworth and Sherman mountains. The Marshail tunnel already runs into Leavenworth Mountain a distance of nearly 400 feet. The work is done by hand at a cost of twenty-eight dollars per foot. Forty-eight feet per month must be attained according to the terms of the existing contract, the completion of which will leave the tunnel in a distance of 600 feet. Men are working on it day and night. The intention is to carry this tunnel completely through the mountain, a distance of over 3,900 feet. It will be over 1,000 feet in length, and over 1,000 feet in depth when under the sammit of the mountain. It will not at right angles many of the most valuable loids on Leavenworth. The excavited rock is taken out upon a trainway. General Marshail, who conducted me into his tunnel and explained the mammoth enterprise, believes that it will prove one of the most angortant means of developing the wealth that is hidden in that mountain. Nor is he alone in that opinion. Where creat depth is desired and tunnels can be run, the economical advantages of tunnels over shafts are soon seen by any one. The Helmick tunnel, also in Leavenworth mountain, is ruinning in, east or, parallel with, and 200 feet deeper than the Marshail. It is intended to pass under the summit at a depth of 1,200 feet in a distance of over 2,000 feet. If carried to completion according to the present calculation, it will pass under the summit at a depth of the water, and into Griffith mountain. Its total length is figured at 4,000 feet. Like the Marshail, it will cut a large number of important lodes in its progress through the mountain. The Lynn has teamner, for the purpose of conting in eastern extension of the Equator lode. This has been accompleted a distance of 100 feet. The vein was struck when the tunnel, like was in Leavenworth, was begue by Mr. Lynn has tunnel, like the others, completel of eight men each. Four drills are soon to be employed, and three shifts of six men each. Operations will then be carried on continuously, day and might, at the rate of seventy-five feet of tunneling per month. The Burleigh tunnel is now about 250 feet in length. It will cut in course the richest lodes of sherman at different depths. At a distance of 1,000 feet from the mouth it will cut the Ferrible 800 feet in depth, and at a distance of 8,500 feet will pass under the summit of the mountain at a depth of 3,200 feet. The Goss tunnel is being driven into Sherman Mountain at another point by the Colorado Silver Mining Company, which mas a working capital of \$100,000. The Goss has already reached a distance of 200 feet, there to the work has been performed by hand, at a cost of about thirty dollars per foot. Three Burleigh drills are now being put in, and the work will soon be pressed forward at a more rapid rate. Besides these the Par and the McAfeet tunnels are being bored into Sherman Mountain. The Morris Three Burielzh drills are now being put in, and the work will soon be pressed forward at a more rapid rate. Besides these the Par and the McAfee tunnels are being bored into Sherman Mountain. The Morris tunnel will aid the development of the suver veins in Columbia Mountain. The Bown tunnel, in Brown Mountain, will reach respectively, at different distances and depths, the Brown, the Com and the Lity lodes, as well as many others. These are the tunnels that are now in successful operation. I must omit the mention of many others which are in contemplation; and also, for the present, aliusion to other mines and mills in the surrounling region, as well as to the mineral productions of Empire and of Contral and vicinity.

I cannot close, however, without a few final words in favor of the tunnel system. The contour of the mountains, which rise from 1,000 to over 3,000 feet above the level of the valleys, some nearly perpendicular, but most of them at angles ranging from twenty-dive to forty-five degrees, is particularly layorable for tunnels. The strike of the veins with the trend of the mountain enables them to be cut at right angles by the tunnels at a depth to which the sinking of shafts would be exceedingly expensive. Levels and inclines can be run in different directions, from which large quantities of ore can be taken at a comparatively triling cost and run out of the tunnels upon tramways. This mode of conveyance supersedes the hoisting of ores in buckets out of shafts, and the expense of steam power attending it. as well as the cost (which is heavy) of hauling ore from the mouths of the shafts to the mills. The tunnels are run in on a slight incline so that the water flows out along the guiters on each side, and the mine is self-oraning. This does away with tin inconvenience and expense of draining, as in sondis, by means of pumps or buckets. Altogother the tunnels with unituately prove eminently economical and advantageous, and, it is truly sund, are destined to be the keys that are to unlock the sliver tre

A NEIGHBORLY DIFFICULTY IN KENTUCKY. One Man Killed and Another Wounded-The

One Man Killed and Another Wounded—The Parties All of the Highest Respectability.

[From the Chacimant Gazette, Dec. 2.]

Thesoay afternoon, at Augusta, Bracken county, Ry., James Asoury became involved in a quarret with a young man named keynolds about the price of some cattle which the uncle of the latter had purchased from Asoury. While the quarret was progressing the uncle of young Reynolds, named William Reynolds, interfered, when Asoury deev a pistol and fired at young Reynolds, the bail penetrating the fleshy part of the arm. Young Reynolds then ran away and Mr. Asbury fred a bail to Wilson Reynolds, the tuncle, which struck bim in the breast, but followed the course of the rins and was comparatively harmiess. Another shot, nowever, struck Mr. Reynolds in the neck, killing him instantly, Mr. Asbury was arrested, but found no difficulty in securing bail. Mr. Reynolds was of the tim of Reynolds, Fowell & Co., Augusta; was about fifty years old and leaves a wife and four or five enhalten. The parties to this affray were all of the highest respectability, and had previously been neighbors and the best of friends.

BULER EXPLOSION IN MASSACHUSETTS. Four Persons Scalded.

[From the Boston Journal, Nov. 20.]
The steam boiler in the establishment of Daniel Cuttle, shoe manufacturer in Marthory's exploded Menday morning at haif-past seven o'clock, sculding the engineer, maned Barnes, so tadly that he is not expected to live. Three other employes in the establishment were injured, but now severely we could

not learn. The boller was a small one, supplying an engine of four or five horse power. It was constructed by Messrs. Hall & Co., of Marthoro'; it was almost new, and supposed to be one of the gatest bollers that are built. The engineer was an experienced mus, and the cause of the explosion is not explained. It was located in the basement of the manufactory, and though it burst with great force the depinace to the building was not extensive. The machinery was considerately form and twisted.

Reviews of New Books.

THE ROMANCE OF SPANISH HISTORY. By John S. C.
Abboil. With Inustrations. New York: Harper
& Brothers.
We have no doubt whatever that Mr. Abboil conscientiously believes this work a fair, impartial and
just contribution to historical literature. We regret the necessity for expressing our conviction that its remaining is, to write mildly, most questionable. Spanish history contains more of romance than the history of any other existing people; but romance does not necessarily imply fiction. Now, much has been written about Spain which is absolutely false, and has been so proven from time to time. That Mr. Abbott should have ignored the contradictions, with Abbott should have ignored the contradictions, with accompanying proofs, and accepted the original falsehood, is a deliberate act of partisanship which cannot be too deeply deplored. It is pandering to the vorgar prejudices which persistently refuses to the contrary. We lear that the vilgar mind, which cannot reflect, and would not if it could, will never be taught to believe that Lucretia Borgia was a pious, virtuous and constitute woman. And yes what sho ar of the present day dares assert that she was the korribie creature bopinize prejudice believes her to have been, in the face of overwheiming evidence to the contrary. In like manner there are cartain statements cuanating from the enemies of Spain which have long since been deeply rooted in the minds of the misses, but which the researches of learned men have proved erroneous in every particular.

It was hardly to be expected that Mr. Abbott would

Spain which have long since been deeply rooted in the minds of the masses, but which the researches of terrand men have proved erroneous in every particular.

It was hardly to be expected that Mr. Abbott would display enther partiality of moderation in his narration of events in Spain. To "hit a man when he is down" is hardly fair; but it is rashionable. A more bigoted, fyramical set of rulers than the Spainsh have not existed since the birth of Christ; and their elements have not hesitated to paint them blacker than they were. In the work before us the author records, in his teach great of history, Questions in dispute between distortants he decides according in his prejadices, without fairly acquanting the reader with the fact that their truth is contested by the most enfinent of men. The interneding struggles on the peninsula have given rise to a valuation of the correction of hesitate to ascribe the most monstrous deeds to their opponents. Ar. Abbott does justice to neither side by his partiality. The stories told of Spainsh brutainty, of the carbarity of political leaders, of the nortors of the inquisition, of the 'corruption' of the Catholic clergy, &c., contain a sumetent moderan of truth which are had enough, we think, without accepting their every wild assertion. Now this broad acceptance of the most papable errors is which we are debarred from particularity grow and of spainsh brutainty, of the carbor wild assertion. Now this broad acceptance of the most papable errors is what we find fault with. In this book there are numerous errors which we are debarred from particularity grow and of spainsh printing for want of space. The first and the last chapters we do not find in all with; they are, in the main, reliable and impartial, from the expulsion of the Moors to the countreas of the Carlist war, now-ever, many of his statements are conspicuously incorrect. Of course there is abundant authority, but one of the most reliable authority, Brown for the hoors as staves to the West Indies. There is a touch of

"Lady Geraldine's Courtship" illustrated for the first time in a style worthy of the poem. The artist first time in a style worthy of the poem. The artist seems to have caught the spirit of the work in his conceptions of the numerous engravings that embelies it. We need not, of course, refer to the poem itself, which is too well known and popular to need in their micher notice than a mere mention of it. The form in which it is now published will undoubtedly add to its popularity.

Thouwaldsen and his Works, containing 365 engravings, with Explanatory Text. By J. M. Thiele, of Copeningen. Translated by Prof. Paul C. Sinding. Vol. I. New York: John G. Unnevehr, 1800.

Mr. Paigrave's severe criticism of this unveiling of the life of "a worthless man and an indifferent artist" by an idolizing blographer, Talele's memoir of Thorwaldsen and his works is too valuable a conof Thorwaldsen and his works is too valuable a contribution to the history of modern art not to merit a place in every public horary and in the library of every scuiptor. The engravings are finely executed, and the text gives actained descriptions of the original groups and statues. Perhaps the Danish sculptor's elaborate training in tennicalities, although devoted to the service of the pseudo-antique school, which is his day tried to gaivanize the Pantheon of an extinct world, deserves more commendation than it now receives. Thorwaldsen is at present decried as unjustly as he was for a long time extravagantly eulogized. The very celebrity which he so long enjoyed without dispute has made his name and his as on usey as he was for a long time extravagantly eulogized. The very celebrity which he so long enjoyed without dispute has made his name and his works historical, and similar's excellent translation of Thiele's book will probably have an extensive circulation in the United States, as it already has had in Great Britain.

Harpers' Magazine for December is a fine number. It opens with the first instalment of a life of Fredon "Beast, Bird and Fish" (Hustrated), is most interesting and entertaining: "The University Rowing Maters' tells the story of the late contest between the Harvards and Oxfords, and tells it well. "A Brave Lady" is continued, and "My Enemy's Daughter' concuded. "Ecomenical Councils" is a pitch-into-the-Fope article, and winds up with a terrible threat buries at tome and the head of his Holmess. The other papers are interesting. In the "Edutor's Easy Chair" there is a capital article on "Father Hyacinthe and Jenkins' Account of Him." It is rich in satirical humor.

The Eelectic Review for December is remarkably good. His contents comprise "Franca and the Eventer to the satirical humor. on "Beast, Bird and Figh" (thustrated), is mo

good. Its contents comprise "France and the Ecu-mentcal Council of 1869," "Female Education in menical Council of 1869," "Female Education in France," "Of Unconsciousies and Annibiation," "Koman Imperialism." "A Set of National French Novels," "The Aurora Polaris," "A Peep at Pompel," "Dr. Hanna's Life of Christ" (concluded), "Falestine Exploration Fund," "Arthur Hogh Clough," "Terrestrial Magnetism." "Wild Cats" and "First Love," together with soveral poems. An article on Pers Hyacimthe, with a seel engraving of the pers, will attract attention for the moderate and sensible view it takes of the quarrel between the French priest and his Order.

Appleton's Journal—Monthly Parl, No. 8.—The continued brilliant success of this publication, even

without the additional attraction of a great novel by Victor Hugo, is a gratifying indication of a disposi Victor Hugo, is a gratifying indication of a disposi-tion on the part of our people to liberally support a really first class literary enterprise. We doubt if there are many weeklies or monthlies in Great Britain the standard of whose contents are as high as those of Appleton's Journal, either in their prose and poetry or in their engravings; and certainly there are none superior. It would require more space than we can afford to enumerate the varied contents of this monthly part of the Journal. They comprise every subject appertaining to litera-ture, science and art, every paper on which is well and interestingly written. The Bustrations, we need not repeat are all that could be desired, in an artistic point of view.

Backwood's Edinburg Magazine for November

Blackwood's Edinoury Magazine for November opens with a new novel entitled "Earl's Dene," the first part of which reads strongly as if the was borrowed from Victor Hago. The "Jewish Reformation and the Talmud" is an instructive paper. "Cornellos O'Dowlf" sairizes "Dr. Culming and the Council" and discusse "The Claims of the Fontana;" "The Land Question in Ireland," "John.," part lets, of a story; "Sanni-Floy-sur-Uo-Demea," "The Fariese Saga," and "Scotling in Parliament—the Poor Law Inquiry," complete the contents of an excellent number.

The Old Guard is unusually good. Its contents The Old Guard is unusually good. Its contents comprise "The Conservative' Sonthern Victories," "The Last of the American Female Gloul," "Down Among the Dead Men," "About Lodgings," "The Suspicious Stranger," "About Sabres and Such," "Anty-Shylock," "The Song of Roland," "Foliucal Theorists of the Roman Commonwealth," "An Old Edunchausen," "Some Uses of Lead," "The Mysterious Thief" and several poems. Mr. C. Chanace, Lour amounces his retirement from the magnaine. Dr. English succeds him as educe.

Dr. Lughen succeds him as edilor.

A CUBAN LADY BORRED OF TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF DIAMONDS.—A short time previous to the landing of the steamer Richmond, or while she was lying at the wharf boat at vicksburg, after midnight. November 16, the stateroom occupied by kirs, Yznaga was entered and the lady's store of damonds and other jeweis, valued at gas, 500, stoleit. Mrs. Yznaga is the wife of a Cuban gentleman who has a large planting increat near Waterproof. La, and in the island of Cuba. She took passage for herself and daughiers from Memphis. She states that on Monday evening she had her jeweis in a sack which she piaced in the bocket of her dress. Before retiring she hung the garment on a hook. In the jeweis inlasing. The doors were locked, but the outside transom was open, and the their had secured the treasure through this opening. A thorough esarch was made by committees appointed by the passe loggers; but everything that was elected tended to prove that the robber must have got off with his booty at vickstory.